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**Chang et al.**

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(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME**

(2013.01); *H01L 29/0692* (2013.01); *H01L 29/0847* (2013.01); *H01L 29/66659* (2013.01); *H01L 29/7835* (2013.01); *H01L 29/78624* (2013.01); *H01L 21/2253* (2013.01); *H01L 21/266* (2013.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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A semiconductor device includes: a plurality of stacked semiconductor layers; a plurality of composite doped regions separately and parallelly disposed in a portion of the semiconductor layers along a first direction; a gate structure disposed over a portion of the semiconductor layers along a second direction, wherein the gate structure covers a portion of the composite doped regions; a first doped region formed in the most top semiconductor layer along the second direction and being adjacent to a first side of the gate structure; and a second doped region formed in the most top semiconductor layer along the second direction and being adjacent to a second side of the gate structure opposite to the first side thereof.

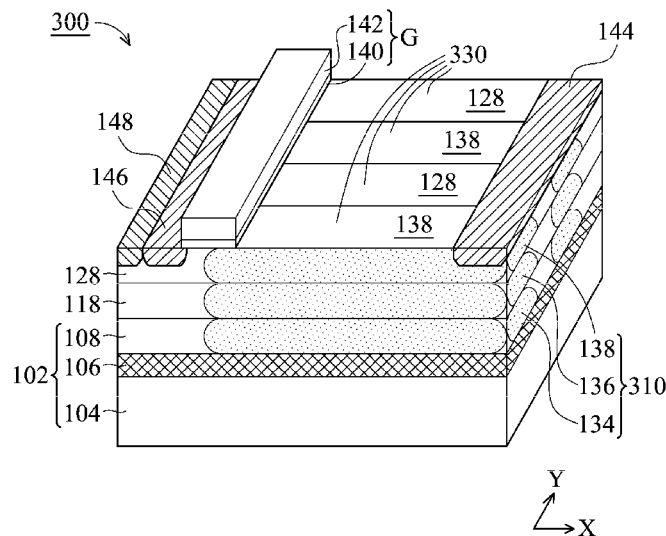
(51) **Int. Cl.**

*H01L 29/76* (2006.01)  
*H01L 29/06* (2006.01)  
*H01L 29/66* (2006.01)  
*H01L 29/78* (2006.01)  
*H01L 29/786* (2006.01)  
*H01L 29/08* (2006.01)  
*H01L 21/225* (2006.01)  
*H01L 21/266* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... *H01L 29/0634* (2013.01); *H01L 29/0688*

**8 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets**



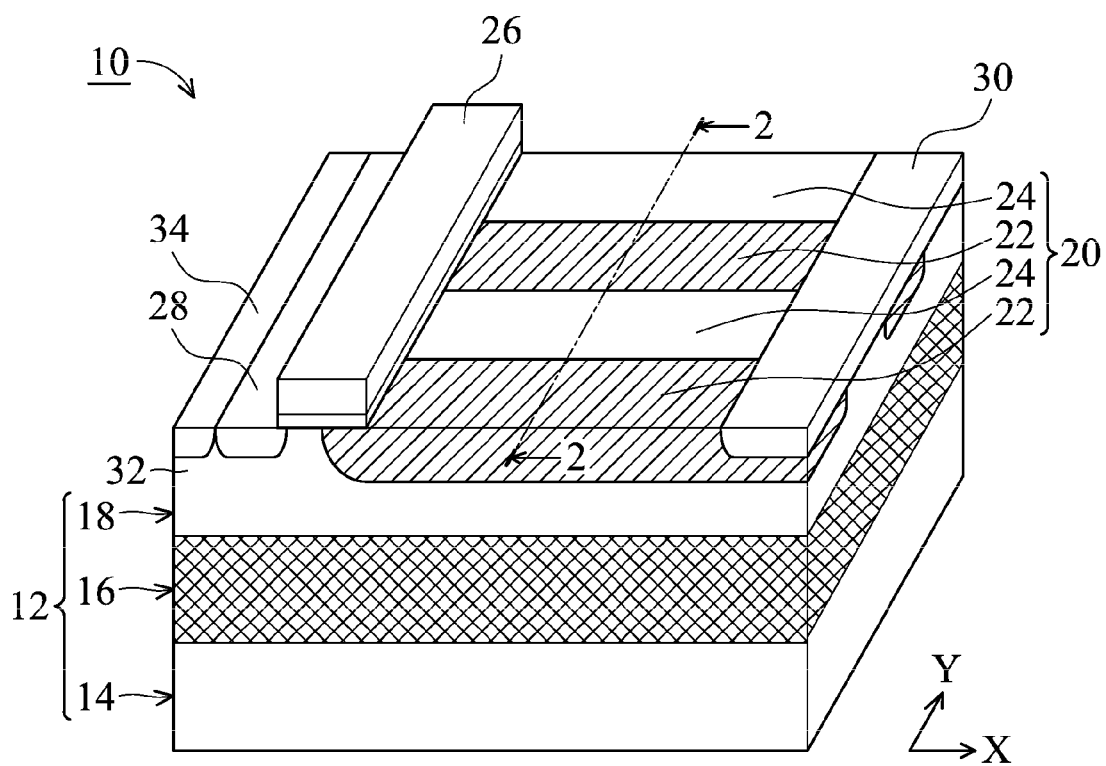


FIG. 1

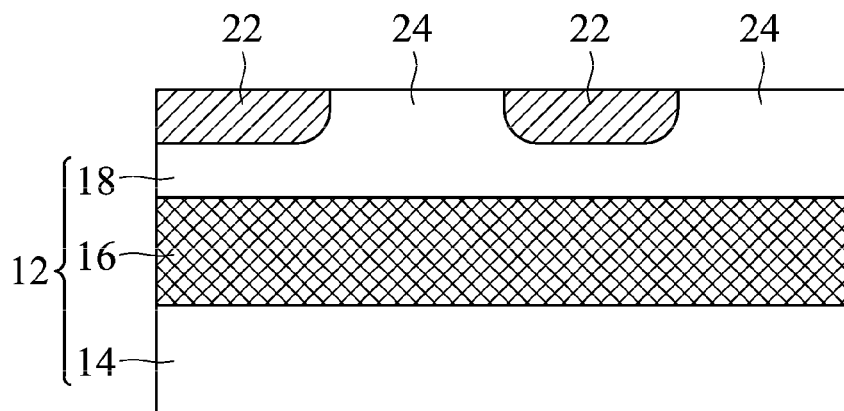


FIG. 2

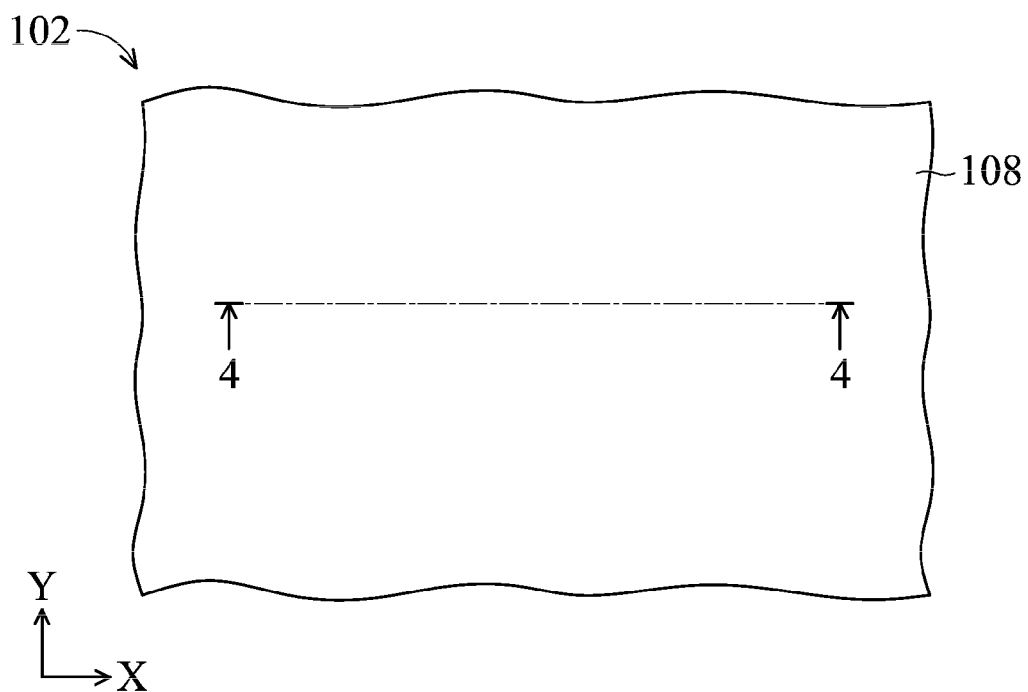


FIG. 3

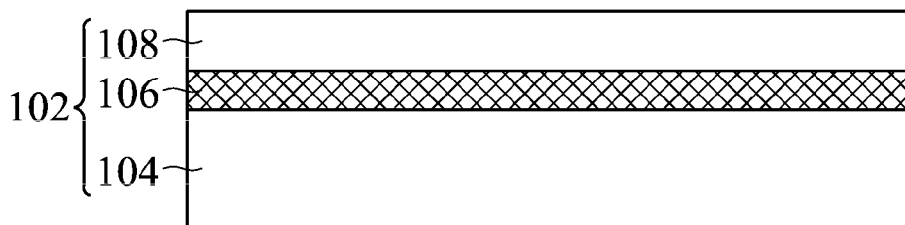


FIG. 4

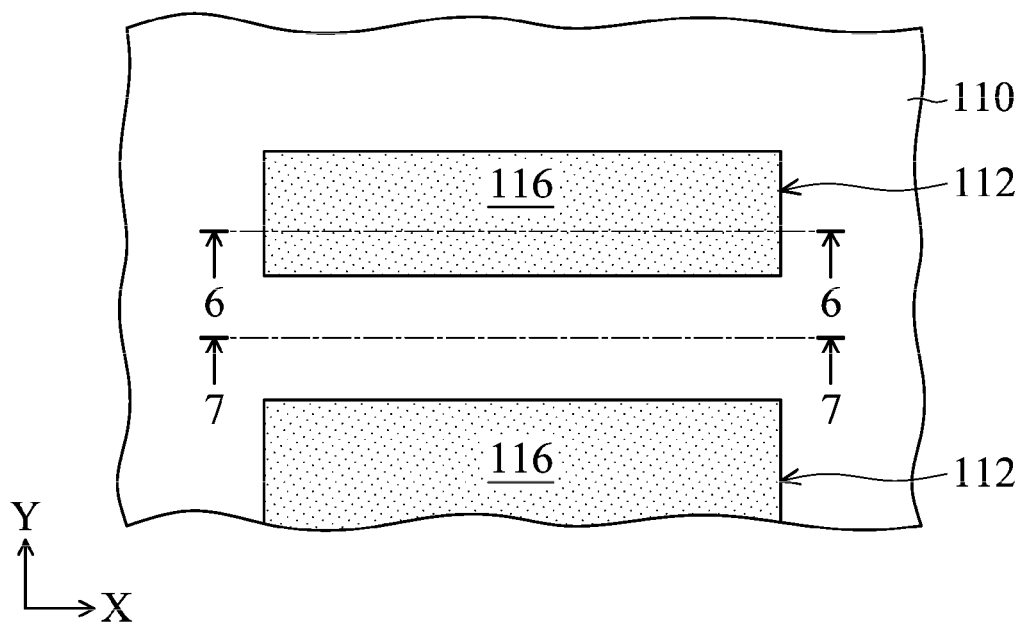


FIG. 5

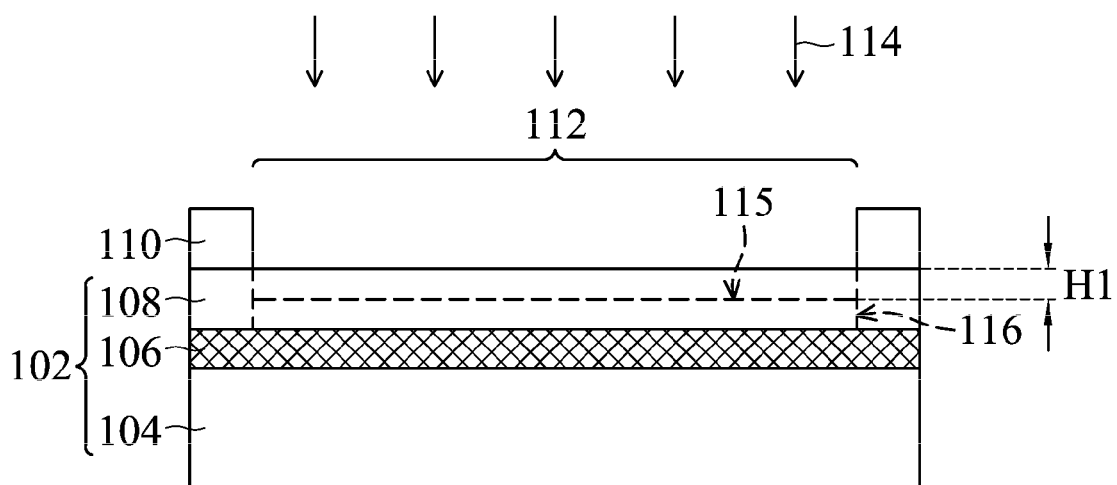


FIG. 6

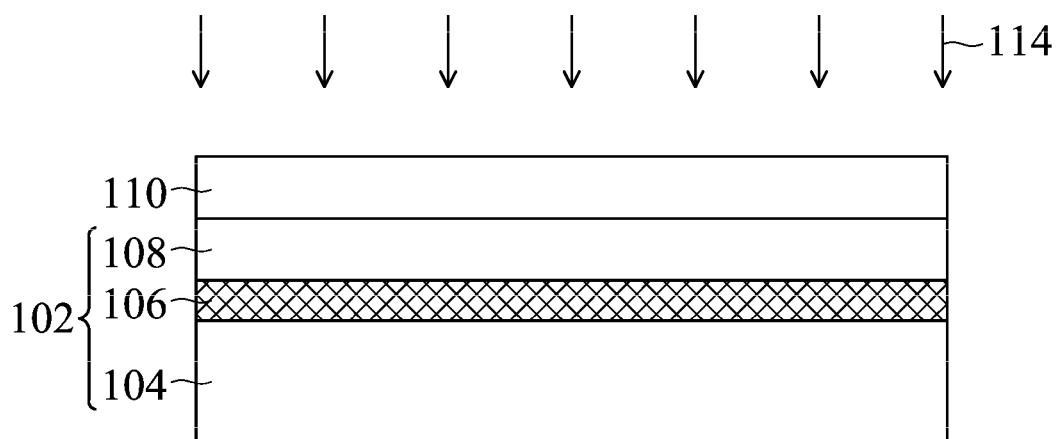


FIG. 7

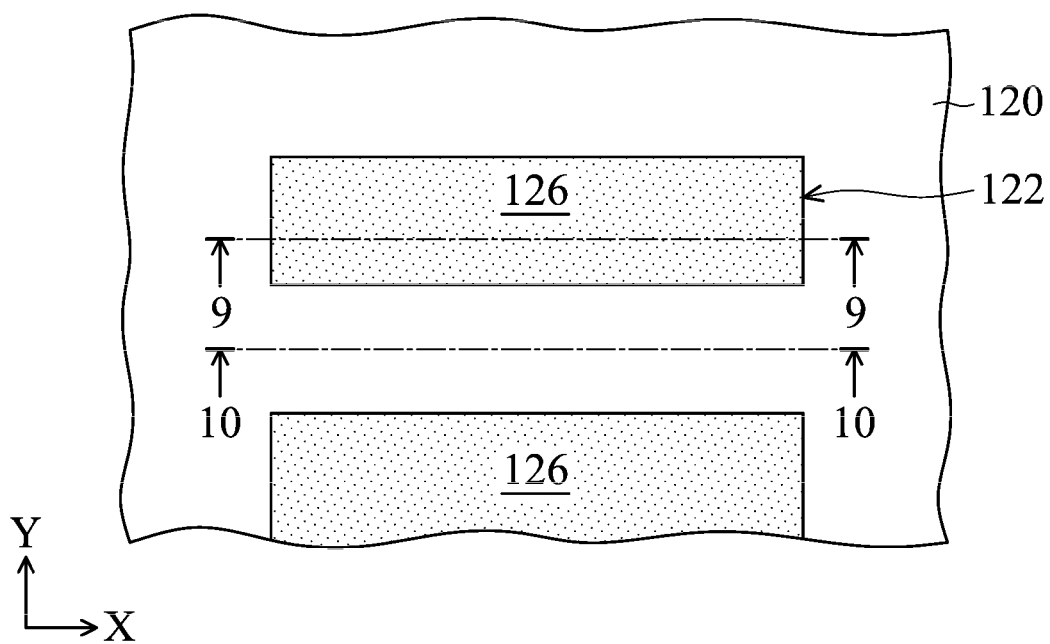


FIG. 8

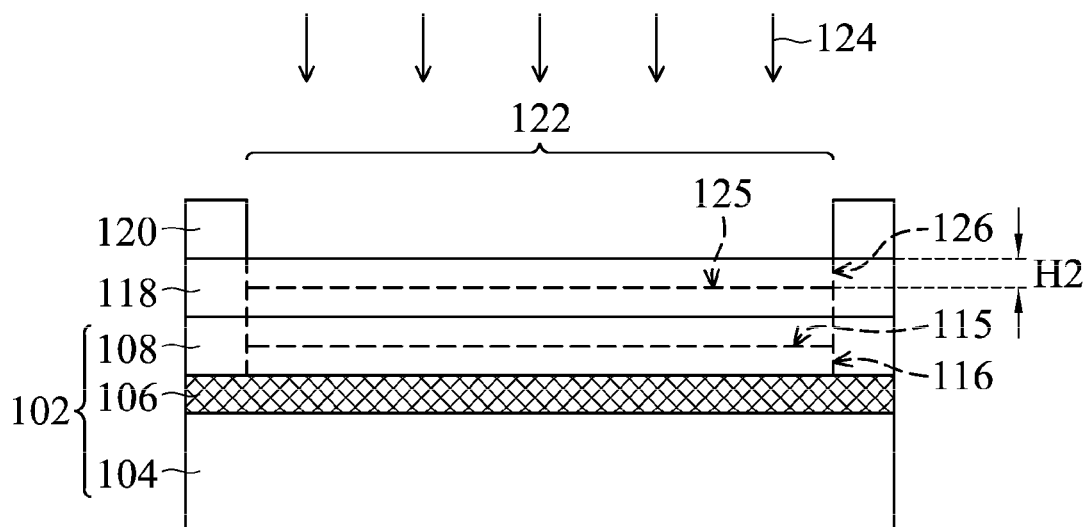


FIG. 9

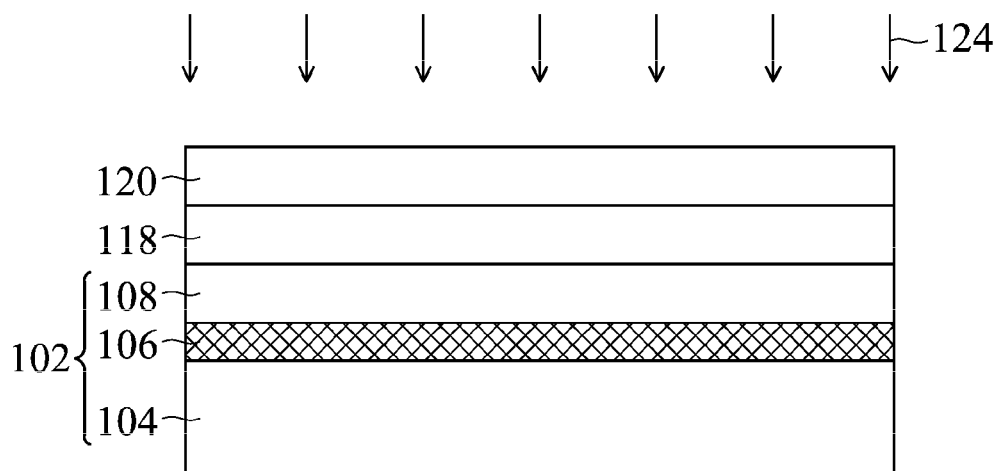


FIG. 10

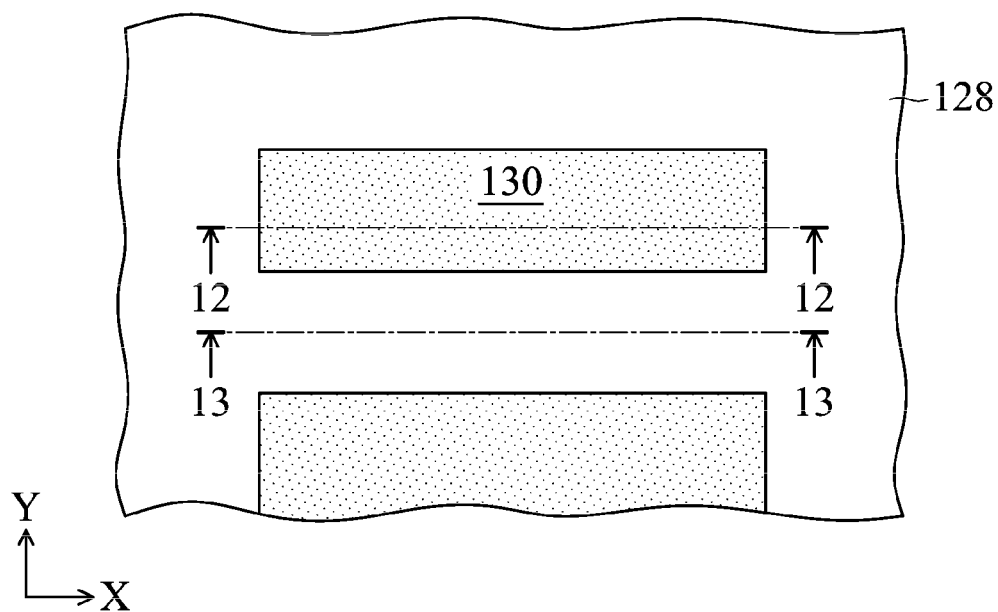


FIG. 11

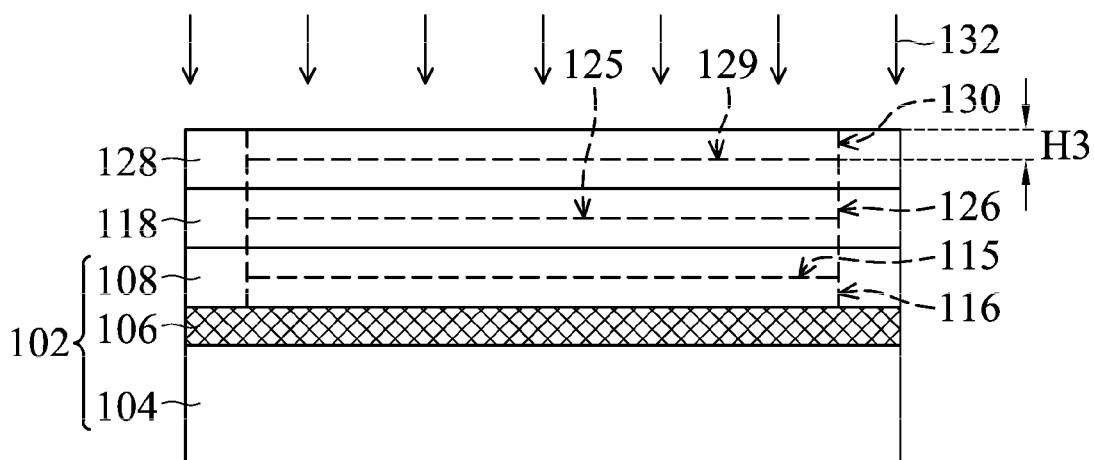


FIG. 12

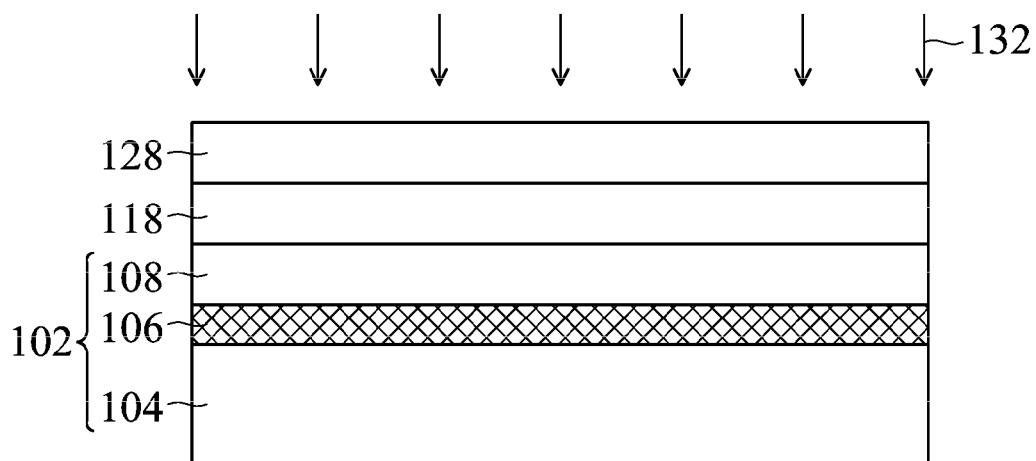


FIG. 13

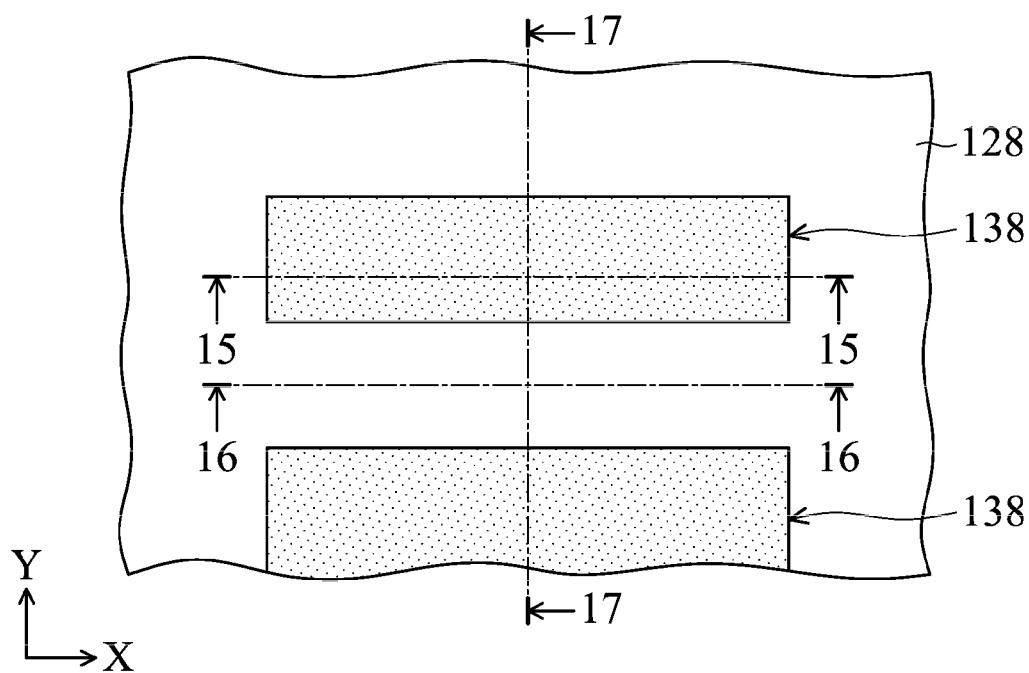


FIG. 14

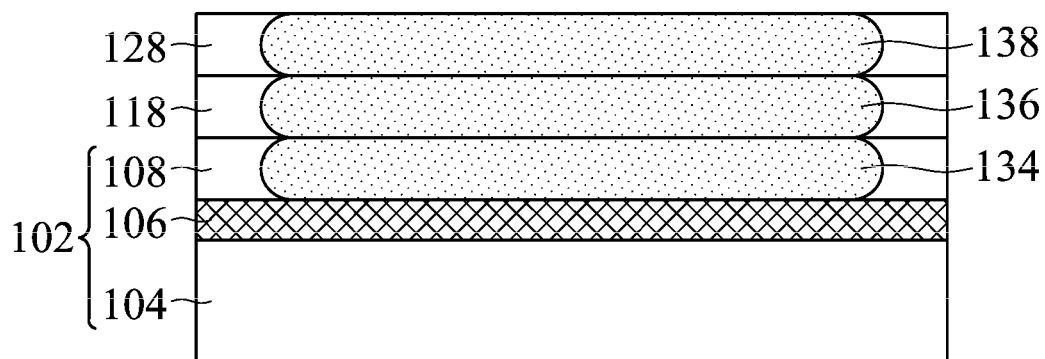


FIG. 15

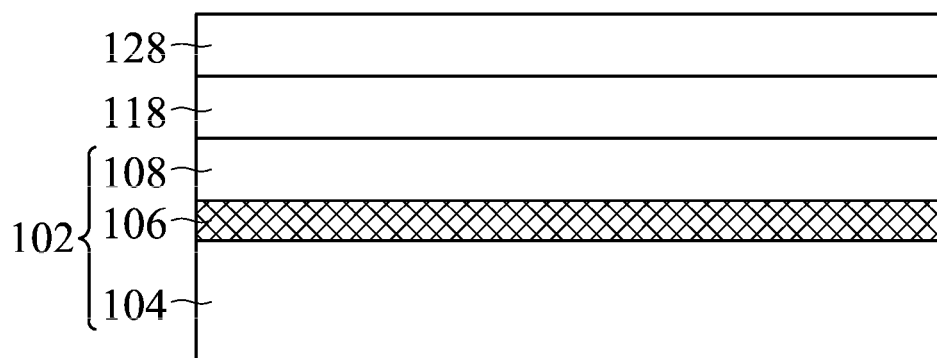


FIG. 16

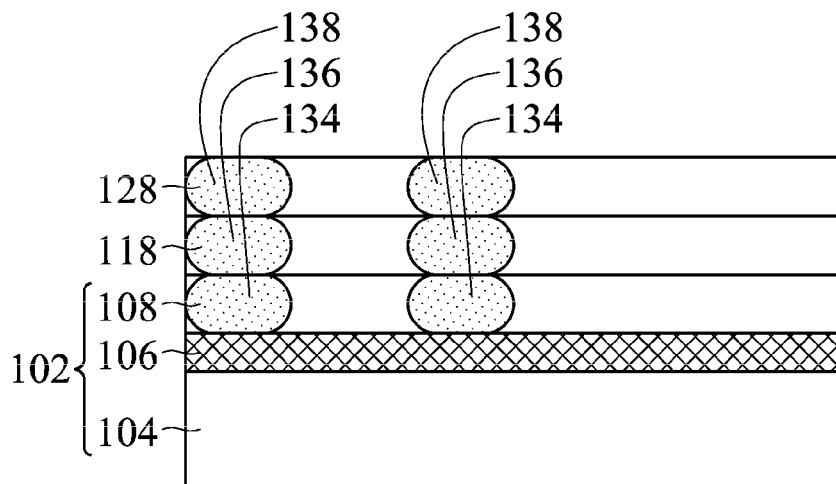


FIG. 17

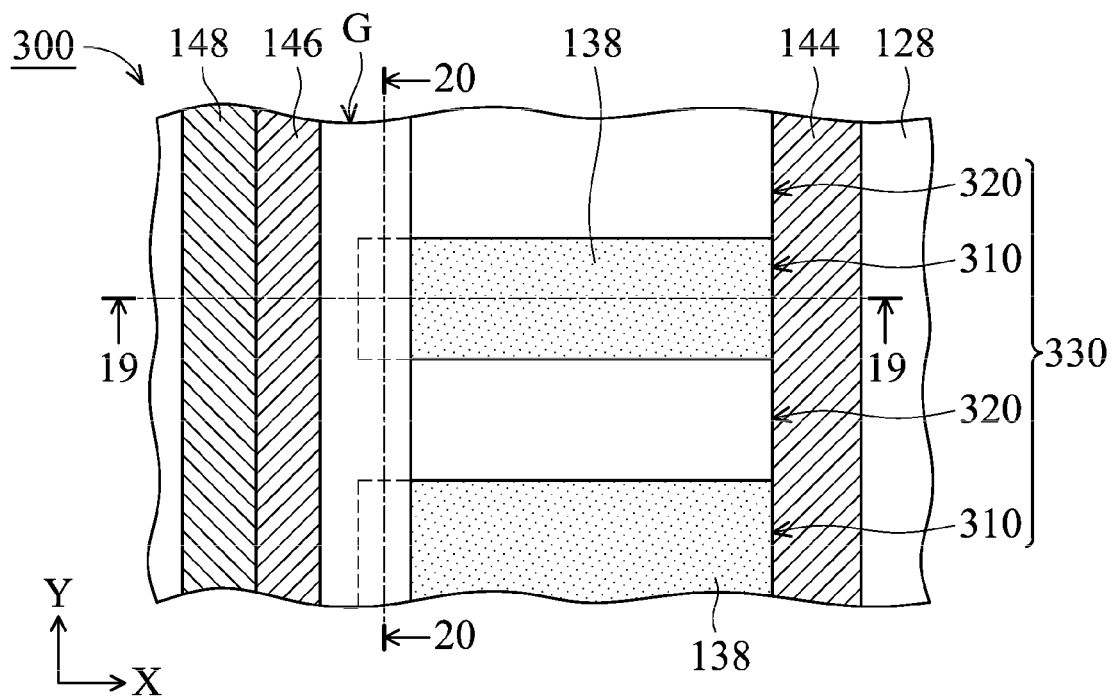


FIG. 18

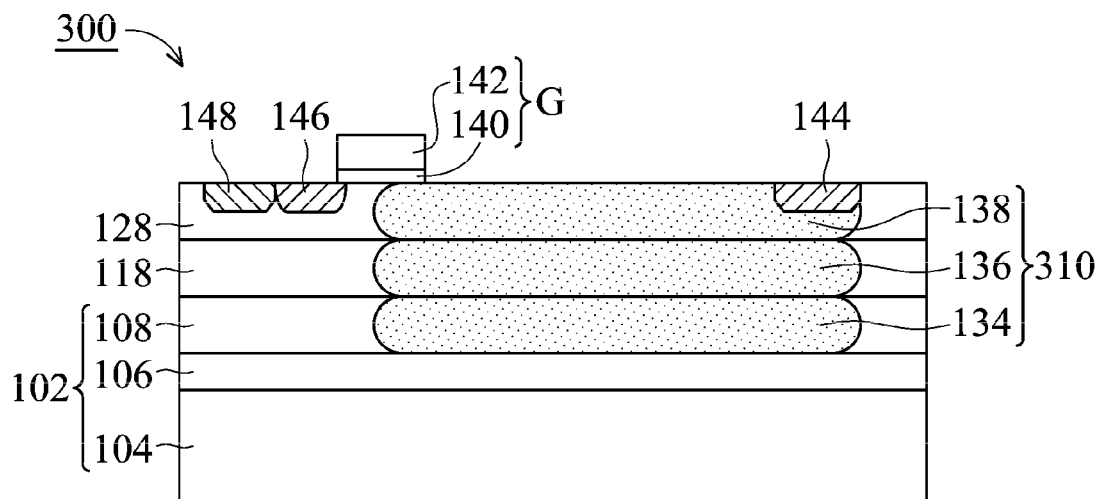


FIG. 19

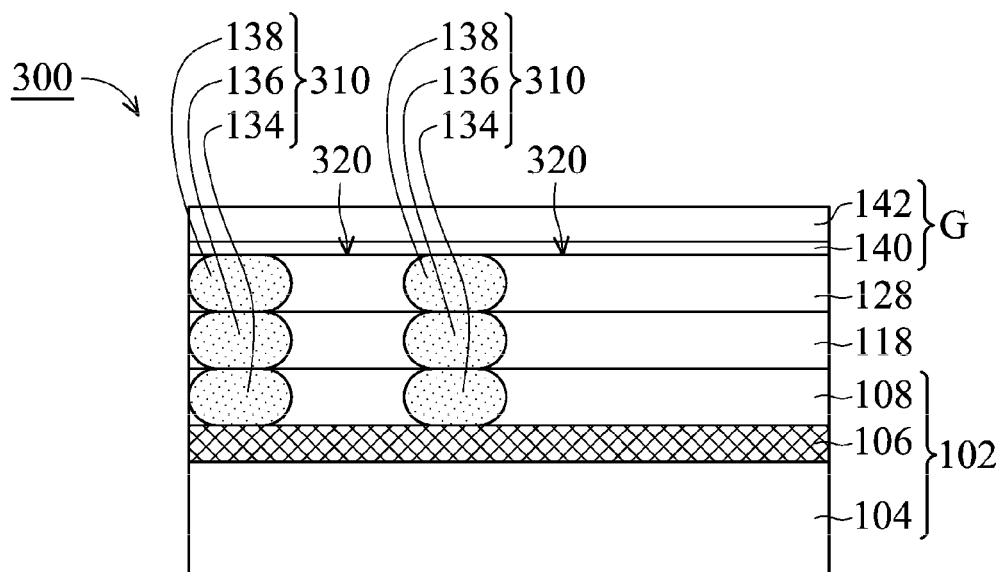


FIG. 20

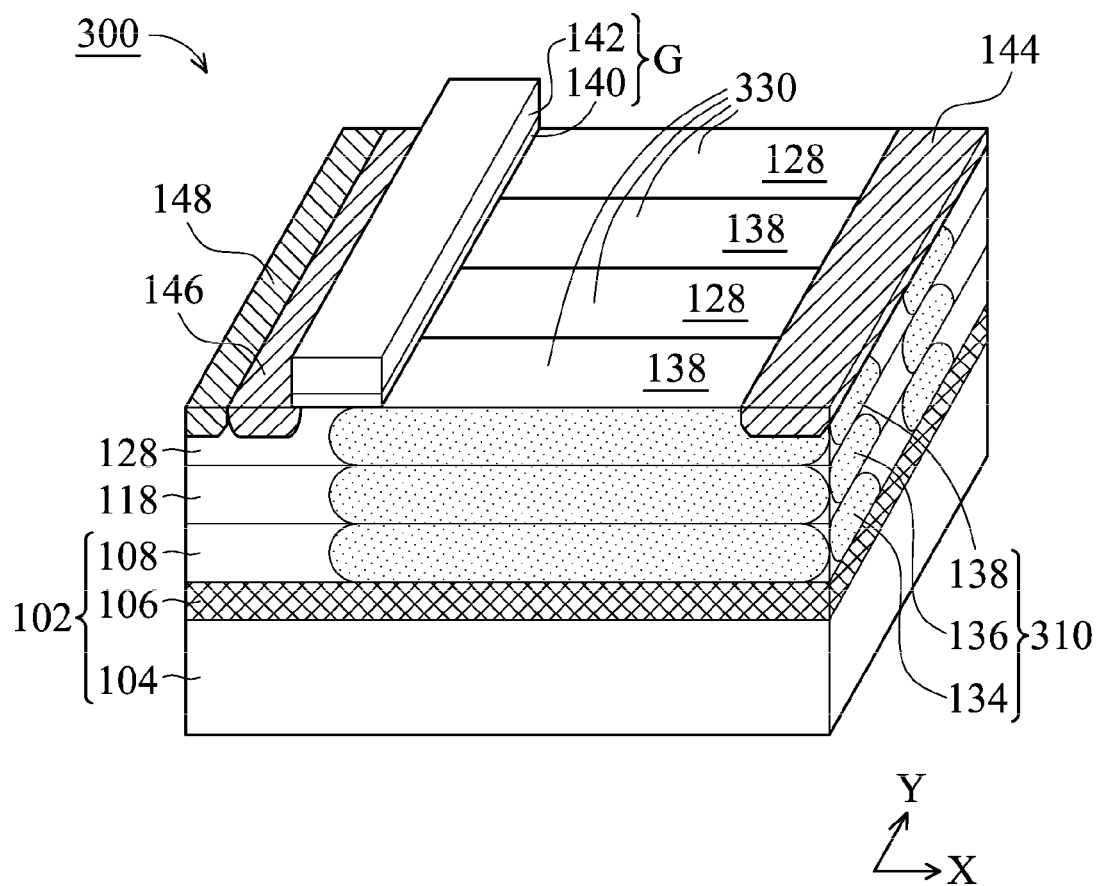


FIG. 21

1

# SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to integrated circuit (IC) devices, and particularly to a semiconductor device having a super-junction structure and a method for fabricating the same.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, as demand increases for high-voltage devices, such as power semiconductor devices, there has been an increasing interest in research for high-voltage metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistors (HV MOSFET) applied in high-voltage devices.

Among the various types of high voltage metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistors, a super-junction structure is often used for reducing the on-resistance (Ron) and maintaining high breakdown voltage.

However, with the trend of size reduction in semiconductor fabrication, the critical size of high-voltage MOSFETs in power semiconductor devices needs to be reduced further. Thus, a reliable high voltage MOSFET in the power semiconductor device having a reduced size is needed to meet device performance requirements such as driving currents, on-resistances, and breakdown voltages, as the needs and trends in size reduction of power semiconductor devices continue.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An exemplary semiconductor device comprises a plurality of stacked semiconductor layers, a plurality of composite doped regions, a gate structure, a first doped region, and a second doped region. The semiconductor layers have a first conductivity type. The composite doped regions are separately disposed in parallel in a portion of the semiconductor layers along a first direction. The composite doped regions have a second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type. The gate structure is disposed over a portion of the semiconductor layers along a second direction, and covers a portion of the composite doped regions. The first doped region is disposed in the most top semiconductor layer along the second direction and is adjacent to a first side of the gate structure. The first doped region has the second conductivity type. The second doped region is formed in the most top semiconductor layer along the second direction and is adjacent to a second side of the gate structure opposite to the first side. The second doped region has the second conductivity type.

An exemplary method for fabricating a semiconductor device comprises the following steps: (a) providing a semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) substrate, comprising a bulk semiconductor layer, a buried insulating layer over the bulk semiconductor layer, and a first semiconductor layer over the buried insulating layer, wherein the first semiconductor layer has a first conductivity type; (b) forming a first implanted region in a plurality of parallel and separated portions of the first semiconductor layer, wherein the first implanted region comprises a second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type; (c) forming a second semiconductor layer over the first semiconductor layer; (d) forming a second implanted region in a plurality of parallel and separated portions of the second semiconductor layer, wherein the second implanted region is disposed over the first implanted region, and has the second conductivity type; (e) performing a thermal

2

diffusion process to diffuse the first implanted region in the first semiconductor layer and the implanted region in the second semiconductor layer into a first doped region and a second doped region, respectively; and (f) forming a gate structure over a portion of the second semiconductor layer, a third doped region in a portion of the second semiconductor layer at a first side of the gate structure, and a fourth doped region in a portion of the second semiconductor layer at a second side opposite to the first side of the gate structure, wherein the gate structure extends over the second semiconductor layer along a second direction, and the third doped region and the fourth doped region have the second conductivity type.

A detailed description is given in the following embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with references made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view of a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 2-2 in FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 18 are schematic top views showing a method for fabricating a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 4-4 in FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 6-6 in FIG. 5;

FIG. 7 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 7-7 in FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 9-9 in FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 10-10 in FIG. 8;

FIG. 12 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 12-12 in FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 13-13 in FIG. 11;

FIG. 15 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 15-15 in FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 16-16 in FIG. 14;

FIG. 17 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 17-17 in FIG. 14;

FIG. 19 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 19-19 in FIG. 18;

FIG. 20 is a schematic cross-sectional view showing a cross section along the line 20-20 in FIG. 18; and

FIG. 21 is a schematic perspective view of a semiconductor device according to another embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following description is of the best-contemplated mode of carrying out the invention. This description is made for the purpose of illustrating the general principles of the invention and should not be taken in a limiting sense. The scope of the invention is best determined by reference to the appended claims.

FIG. 1 is a schematic perspective view showing an exemplary semiconductor device 10 having a lateral super-junction structure.

Herein, the semiconductor device **10** is a comparative embodiment and is illustrated as a metal-oxide-semiconductor field effect transistor (MOSFET) configuration to discuss issues such as the driving-current reduction that take place as the size of the semiconductor device **10** is reduced. However, the scope of the semiconductor device of the invention is not limited by the illustrated semiconductor device **10** and may have other configurations.

As shown in FIG. **1**, the semiconductor device **10** comprises a semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) substrate **12**, and the SOI substrate **12** comprises a bulk semiconductor layer **14**, and a buried insulating layer **16** and a semiconductor layer **18** sequentially formed over the bulk semiconductor layer **14**. The bulk semiconductor layer **14** and the semiconductor layer **18** may comprise semiconductor materials such as silicon. The buried insulating layer **16** may comprise insulating materials such as silicon dioxide. The semiconductor layer **18** may comprise dopants of a first conductivity type, such as P-type. In the semiconductor device **10**, a super junction structure **20** is formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **18**, comprising a plurality of adjacent doped regions **22** and **24** which are laterally and alternately disposed. The doped regions **24** are a portion of the semiconductor layer **18** that have the same conductive type of the semiconductor layer **18**. The doped regions **22** are doped regions comprising dopants of a second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type, such as N-type, and can be formed in various portions of the semiconductor layer **18** by, for example, an ion implantation process. The doped regions **22** may function as a drift region of the semiconductor device **10**. In addition, a gate structure **26** is formed over a portion of the semiconductor layer **18**, and two adjacent doped regions **28** and **34**, and a doped region **30** are formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **18** at opposite sides of the gate structure **26**. The doped region **34** is a doped region having the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **18**, and the doped regions **28** and **30** are doped regions having the second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **18** for functioning as source and drain regions, respectively. The gate structure **26** extends over a portion of the semiconductor layer **18** along the Y direction in FIG. **1** and partially covers the doped regions **22** and **24** of the super-junction structure **20**. The doped region **30** is disposed in a portion of the doped regions **22** and **24** and is surrounded by the doped regions **22** and **24**. The doped regions **28** and **34** are disposed in a well region **32** and are surrounded by the well region **32**. The well region **32** is a portion of the semiconductor layer **18** adjacent to the doped regions **28** and **34** and is partially covered by the gate structure **26**. The well region **32** comprises dopants of the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **18**, and a bottom portion thereof contacts the top portion of the buried insulating layer **16**. The doped regions **28** and **34** in the well region **32** are surrounded by the well region **32**.

In FIG. **2**, a schematic cross-sectional view along the line 2-2 in FIG. **1** is illustrated. As shown in FIG. **2**, due to the use of the super-junction structure **20** formed by the doped regions **22** and **24** which are alternately disposed, the semiconductor device **10** is thus suitable for high-voltage operation applications such as power semiconductor devices.

However, the doped regions **22** are formed by performing ion implantation and diffusion processes to various portions of the semiconductor layer **18**. Thus, as the size of the semiconductor device **10** is reduced, the device size such as the surface area of the semiconductor device **10** will also be reduced, such that the area for forming the doped regions **22** will be also reduced. Due to driving currents of the semiconductor device **10** being in proportion to the sum of the cross-

sectional area of the doped regions **22** in the semiconductor layer **18**, reduction of the area for forming the doped regions **22** may also reduce the driving currents and increase the on-resistance of the semiconductor device **10**. Thus, the surface area of the doped regions **22** needs to be increased to maintain or improve the driving currents of the semiconductor device **10**, which is variant of the size reduction of the semiconductor device **10**.

Thus, an improved semiconductor device having a super-junction structure and a method for fabricating the same are provided to maintain or improve driving currents of the semiconductor device, and maintain or reduce the on-resistance of the semiconductor device as a size thereof is further reduced.

FIGS. **3-20** are schematic diagrams showing an exemplary method for fabricating a semiconductor device, wherein FIGS. **3, 5, 8, 11, 14**, and **18** are schematic top views, and FIGS. **4, 6-7, 9-10, 12-13, 19-20** are schematic cross sectional views along predetermined lines in FIGS. **3, 5, 8, 11, 14**, and **18**, respectively, thereby showing fabrications in intermediate steps in the method for fabricating the semiconductor device.

In FIGS. **3-4**, a semiconductor substrate **102** is provided first. FIG. **3** shows a schematic top view of the semiconductor substrate **102**, and FIG. **4** is a schematic cross sectional view along the line 4-4 in FIG. **3**.

As shown in FIG. **4**, the semiconductor substrate **102** is, for example, a semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) substrate. The semiconductor substrate **102** comprises a bulk semiconductor layer **104**, and a buried insulating layer **106** and a semiconductor layer **108** sequentially over the bulk semiconductor layer **104**. The bulk semiconductor layer **104** and the semiconductor layer **108** may comprise semiconductor materials such as silicon. The buried insulating layer **106** may comprise insulating materials such as silicon dioxide. The semiconductor layer **108** may comprise dopants of a first conductivity type such as P-type or N-type.

As shown in FIGS. **5-7**, a plurality of parallel and separated implanted regions **116** are next formed in the semiconductor layer **108**. FIG. **5** shows a schematic top view of the semiconductor substrate **102** having the implanted regions **116**, and FIGS. **6-7** are schematic cross sectional views along the lines 6-6 and 7-7 in FIG. **5**, respectively.

As shown in FIG. **5-6**, a patterned mask layer **110** is formed over the semiconductor layer **108**, and the patterned mask layer **110** is formed with a plurality of parallel and separated openings **112** therein. The openings **112** extend along the X direction in FIG. **5** and expose a portion of the semiconductor layer **108**. The patterned mask layer **110** may comprise materials such as photoresist, such that the openings **112** can be formed in the patterned mask layer **110** by processes such as photolithography and etching (not shown) incorporating with a suitable photomask (not shown). Next, an ion implanting process **114** is performed, using the patterned mask layer **110** as an implant mask, to implant dopants **115** having a second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **108** to a portion of the semiconductor layer **108** exposed by the openings **112**, for example a depth H1 shown in FIG. **6**. The depth H1 can be, for example,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the depth of the semiconductor layer **108**, and it can be adjusted according to the performed implanting process, but is not limited by those disclosed above. In addition, as shown in FIG. **7**, a portion of the semiconductor layer **108** adjacent to the implanted region **116** is protected by the patterned mask layer **110** and is not implanted by the dopants **115** having the second conductivity type in the ion implantation process **114**, thereby still having the first conductivity type.

Referring to FIGS. **8-10**, a semiconductor layer **118** is next formed over the semiconductor layer **108**, and a plurality of

5

parallel and separated implanted regions **126** are formed in the semiconductor layer **118**. FIG. **8** is a schematic top view showing a semiconductor layer **118** having a plurality of implanted regions **126** therein, and FIGS. **9-10** are schematic cross sectional views along lines **9-9** and **10-10** in FIG. **8**, respectively.

As shown in FIG. **8-9**, after removal of the patterned mask layer **110** over the semiconductor layer **108**, a semiconductor layer **118** is next formed over the semiconductor substrate **102** by a method such as an epitaxial growth process. Herein, the thickness, material and dopants of the semiconductor layer **118** can be the same as those of the semiconductor layer **108**, such as silicon materials and the first conductivity type. Next, a patterned mask layer **120** is formed over the semiconductor layer **118**, and a plurality of parallel and separated openings **122** are formed in the patterned mask layer **120**. The openings **122** extend in the X direction in FIG. **8**, and expose a portion of the semiconductor layer **118**. The patterned mask layer **120** may comprise mask materials such as photoresist, such that the openings **122** can be formed by processes such as a photolithography and etching process incorporating a suitable photomask (not shown). In addition, the photomask for forming the openings **112** can also be used to form the openings **122**, such that the portion of the semiconductor layer **118** exposed by each of the openings **122** is substantially located over the implanted region **116** formed in the semiconductor layer **108**. Next, an ion implantation process **124** is performed, using the patterned mask layer **120** as a implanting mask, to implant dopants **125** having the second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **118** in a portion of the semiconductor layer **118** exposed by each of the openings **122**, for example to a depth **H2** shown in FIG. **9**. The depth **H2** can be, for example,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the thickness of the semiconductor layer **118**, and it can be adjusted according to the performed implanting processes, but are not limited to the processes described above. Moreover, as shown in FIG. **10**, a portion of the semiconductor layer **118** adjacent to the implanted region **126** is still protected by the patterned mask layer **120** and is not implanted by the dopants **125** having the second conductivity type in the ion implantation process **124**, thereby maintaining the first conductivity type.

Referring to FIGS. **11-13**, after removal of the patterned mask layer **120**, a semiconductor layer **128** is next formed over the semiconductor layer **118** and a plurality of parallel and separated implanted regions **130** are formed in the semiconductor layer **128**. FIG. **11** is a schematic top view showing the semiconductor layer **128** having a plurality of implanted regions **130**, and FIGS. **12-13** are schematic cross sectional views along lines **12-12** and **13-13** in FIG. **11**, respectively.

As shown in FIGS. **11-12**, processes for forming the semiconductor layer **118** and the implanted regions **126** shown in FIGS. **8-10** can be used to form the semiconductor layer **128** and the plurality of the implanted regions **130** comprising the dopants **129**. Therefore, fabrication of the semiconductor layer **128** and the implanted regions **130** are not described here again. The configurations of the semiconductor layer **128** and the implanted regions **130** are the same as those of the semiconductor layer **118** and the implanted regions **126**. As shown in FIG. **12**, the implanted region **130** is substantially located over the implanted region **130** and is aligned therewith, and the dopants **129** having the second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **128** are located at a place of a depth **H3** in the semiconductor layer **128** in the implanted region **130**. The depth **H3** can be, for example,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the thickness of the semiconductor layer **128**, and can be adjusted according to

6

the performing processes, but are not limited by those described above. As shown in FIG. **13**, a plurality of portions of the semiconductor layer **128** adjacent to the implanted regions **130** are not formed with implanted regions **130** therein.

Next, a thermal diffusion process **132** such as an annealing process is performed to the structures shown in FIGS. **11-13** to diffuse the dopants **115**, **125**, and **129** in the implanted regions **116**, **126**, and **130** into the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128**, respectively, as shown in FIGS. **14-17**.

Referring now to FIGS. **14-17**, after the thermal diffusion process **132** is performed, the dopants **115**, **125**, and **129** in the implanted regions **116**, **126**, and **130** are thus diffused into each of the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128**, thereby forming a doped region **134**, **136** and **138**, which have the second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128**.

As shown in FIG. **14**, a schematic top view of the semiconductor layer **128** and the doped regions **138** formed therein are illustrated. FIGS. **15-17** are schematic cross sectional views along the lines **15-15**, **16-16**, and **17-17** in FIG. **14**, respectively.

As shown in FIG. **14**, from the top view, the doped regions **138**, **136**, **134** are strip-like regions extending along the X direction in FIG. **14**. In addition, as shown in FIGS. **15** and **17**, the doped regions **134**, **136**, and **138** formed in the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128** are stacked over the buried insulating layer **106** from bottom to top and have a substantially oval-like configuration. The doped region **134** contacts the buried insulating layer **106**, the doped region **136** contacts the doped regions **134** and **138**, and the doped region **138** contacts the doped region **136**. As shown in FIG. **16**, the regions of the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128** between the adjacent doped regions **134**, **136**, and **138** are not formed with the doped regions **134**, **136**, and **138**.

Referring now to FIGS. **18-20**, a gate structure **G** is next formed over the semiconductor layer **128**, and doped regions **146** and **148** are formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **128** at a side of the gate structure **G**, and a doped region **144** is formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **128** at another side of the gate structure **G**. FIG. **18** is a schematic top view, and FIGS. **19-20** are schematic cross sectional views along lines **19-19** and **20-20** in FIG. **18**.

As shown in FIG. **18**, the gate structure **G** and the doped regions **144**, **146**, and **148** are formed over or in the semiconductor layer **128** along the Y direction in perpendicular to the X direction in FIG. **18**. The gate structure **G** partially covers the doped regions **138** and a portion of the semiconductor layer **128** adjacent thereto, and the doped regions **146** and **148** are formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **128** at a side adjacent to the gate structure **G**. The doped region **144** is formed in a portion of the semiconductor layer **128** at another side of the gate structure **G**, and is also disposed in a portion of the doped region **138**, as shown in FIG. **19**. In addition, as shown in FIGS. **19-20**, the gate structure **G** comprises a gate dielectric layer **140** and a gate electrode layer **142** sequentially formed over the semiconductor layer **128**.

Herein, fabrication of the gate dielectric layer **140** and the gate electrode layer **142** of the gate structure **G** and the doped regions **144**, **146**, and **148** shown in FIGS. **18-20** can be formed by conventional high voltage MOS processes, and the gate dielectric layer **140** and the gate electrode layer **142** may comprise materials used in conventional HV MOSFETs, such that materials and fabrications thereof are not described here, and the doped regions **144** and **146** comprising dopants having the second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **128** may function as

source/drain regions, and the doped region **148** may comprise dopants of the first conductivity type of the semiconductor layer **128**.

Therefore, fabrication of a semiconductor device **300** is substantially completed, and the semiconductor device **300** is a MOS transistor comprising a super-junction structure **330**. The super junction structure **330** comprises a plurality of parallel and separated composite doped regions **310** composed of the doped regions **138**, **136** and **134**, having the second conductivity type, and a plurality of composite doped regions **320** made of the semiconductor layers **128**, **118**, **108** adjacent thereto, having the first conductivity type. The separated composite doped regions **310** composed of the doped regions **138**, **136** and **134** may function as a drift-region of the semiconductor device **300**, such that the semiconductor device **300** can sustain a high breakdown voltage.

In one embodiment, as the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128** of the semiconductor device **300** shown in FIGS. **18-21** have the first conductivity type such as P-type, and dopants in the doped regions having the second conductivity type are N-type dopants, such that the semiconductor device **300** formed is a PMOS transistor. Alternatively, as the semiconductor layers **108**, **118**, and **128** of the semiconductor device **300** shown in FIGS. **18-21** have the first conductivity type such as N-type, and dopants in the doped regions having the second conductivity type are P-type dopants, the formed semiconductor device **300** is a NMOS transistor.

When compared with the semiconductor device **10** shown in FIGS. **1-2**, one or more interlayer semiconductor layers similar to the semiconductor layer **118** can be further added or deleted from the semiconductor device **300** shown in FIGS. **18-21** depending on designs such as driving currents, on-resistances and breakdown voltages, and the added semiconductor layer (not shown) and the doped regions therein can be the same as that of the semiconductor layer **118**, and can be formed by the fabrication of the semiconductor layer **118** and the doped regions **126** therein shown in FIGS. **8-10**, and the thermal diffusion process **132** shown in FIGS. **11-13**. Therefore, due to the formation of the semiconductor layer **118** and the doped region **136** therein, without increasing the surface area of the separated composite doped regions **310** in the super junction **330** of the semiconductor device **300**, film layers in the semiconductor layers and the doping regions **136** are increased to increase the cross section of the overall semiconductor layers of the composite doped region **310**, thereby increasing driving currents and reducing on-resistance of the semiconductor device **300**. In addition, a deep trench isolation (not shown) may be formed in the semiconductor layers of the semiconductor device **300** to surround thereof. The deep trench isolation penetrates a portion of the semiconductor layers **128**, **118**, and **108**, and is made of insulating materials such as silicon dioxide that contacts the buried insulating layer **106**. Due to the formation of the deep trench isolation, noises affecting the semiconductor device **300** can be reduced and a latch-up effect in the semiconductor device **300** is thus prevented.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodi-

ments. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art). Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.

What is claimed is:

1. A semiconductor device, comprising:

- a plurality of stacked semiconductor layers, wherein the semiconductor layers have a first conductivity type and a same thickness;
  - a plurality of composite doped regions separately and in parallel disposed in a portion of the semiconductor layers along a first direction, wherein the composite doped regions have a second conductivity type opposite to the first conductivity type;
  - a gate structure disposed over a portion of the semiconductor layers along a second direction, wherein the gate structure covers a portion of the composite doped regions;
  - a first doped region disposed in the most top semiconductor layer along the second direction and is adjacent to a first side of the gate structure, wherein the first doped region has the second conductivity type; and
  - a second doped region formed in the top most layer of the semiconductor layers along the second direction and is adjacent to a second side of the gate structure opposite to the first side, wherein the second doped region has the second conductivity type,
- wherein the first direction is perpendicular to the second direction.

2. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

- a bulk semiconductor layer; and
- a buried insulating layer disposed over the bulk semiconductor layer, wherein the stacked semiconductor layers are disposed over the buried insulating layer.

3. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first conductivity type is P-type and the second conductivity type is N-type.

4. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first conductivity type is N-type and the second conductivity type is P-type.

5. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the composite doped regions comprise a doped region respectively disposed and stacked in one of the semiconductor layers from top to bottom of the semiconductor layers.

6. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the composite doped regions have a substantially oval-like cross-sectional configuration.

7. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the semiconductor layers are epitaxial semiconductor layers.

8. The semiconductor device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the composite doped regions and a portion of the semiconductor layers adjacent thereto form a super-junction structure.

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